

These remarks were delivered in a graceful, spirited, and effective manner; and the impression produced upon all parties that the new Speaker entered on the duties most auspiciously.

The reading of the journal followed; and immediately thereafter, Mr. Dromgoole, of Va., offered a resolution to the effect that the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives should be adopted as the rules and orders of this House. The drift of this was to vote at once. It was to establish the rule of voting, *sic et non*; with a view of operating on the election of Printer and Clerk. Mr. Lewis Williams of N. C., instantly moved to lay the resolution on the table, until the members should be sworn.

Mr. Wm. C. Johnson quoted the terms of the Act requiring the oath or affirmation to be administered to the members at the beginning of every Congress, before proceeding to any other business.

After some conversation on this point, between Mr. Dromgoole and Mr. Johnson, the question was taken to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Vanderpool, with a view of bringing all the retainers of the Executive to toe the mark, demanded the eyes and noses. He also tried to procure an order for a call of the House, but this was promptly refused.

The question was decided Ayes 116; Nays 116—a tie. This being the first occasion of the Speaker "showing his hand" much curiosity was excited, and the members and spectators bent eagerly forward to catch his words. He decided in the affirmative; and the resolution was therefore laid on the table.

The Speaker then proceeded to administer the oath to the members;—the Clerk calling them by States. When he came to the State of New Jersey, he called the name of Mr. Randolph. That gentleman chose not to appear. After the other States had been gone through, Mr. Randolph appeared; and so also did his five Whig colleagues. The Speaker administered the oath to Mr. Randolph only; and then announced the fact that Messrs. Ayer, Halsted, Maxwell, Stratton, and York, had appeared with the commissions of the Governor of New Jersey, and demanded to be sworn.—The Speaker proceeded to say that were this a proceeding *de novo*, the Clerk would not have hesitated, under his notions of his duty, to administer the oath to those gentlemen, but as proceedings had already been had on the subject in the House, and a resolution voted upon, he felt it his duty to submit the question, whether these members thus appearing should be sworn!

Mr. Wise wished to know whether any member present objected to these gentlemen being sworn?

Mr. Dromgoole said the Speaker had submitted a question to the House, and he presumed it was to be decided.

Mr. Wise. "I ask is there any one to object? If not, I presume the Speaker need not put any question. Mr. Wise added that he raised the question, only because the resolution of an unauthorized body, was not binding on this House of Representatives, and it may be overthrown. He now wished to escape the consequences of the mere trickery which had prevailed a few days ago, by which a Sovereign State had been deprived of her representation. For this purpose, he would move that these gentlemen be not sworn.

The object of Mr. Wise in presenting this form of the question was to avoid such a result as flowed from his submitting an affirmative proposition; which was lost by a tie; and not rejected by a majority.

This movement gave great annoyance to the Van Burenites. They feared the effect; and instantly bent every effort to prevent the matter from being presented in that form. Mr. Dromgoole especially showed great anxiety. He put a construction upon the remarks of the Chair to suit his own purpose; and then went on to insist that the House must consider and decide on the question—Shall these members be sworn?

Mr. Wise very properly reminded Mr. Dromgoole, that one of the grounds for the charge of usurpation which had been hurled against Mr. Adams, was that he had assumed to submit a question to the House for its decision, instead of waiting till the question was raised by some member. This little fact was a power to Mr. Dromgoole. It admitted of no answer. But, Mr. Wise contended, the Speaker had not submitted a question of order to the House, but merely asked for the opinion of the House in a matter involving the great question of franchise. The subject being left to the House he (Mr. Wise) had presented it in the form he wished, because he could not expect any member on the other side to do it.

The Speaker explained, that he had not proposed any question to the House; but had merely indicated the course that he would pursue were he not relieved by a motion from some member. But as a member had raised the question in a proper form, he would certainly entertain it.

Frank Thomas of Md., now attempted another trick in order to defeat the decision of the question. He said, *no rules had been adopted* he was not prohibited by any rule from making the very same proposition which had been rejected when submitted by Mr. Dromgoole. He therefore moved that the rules and orders of the last House be adopted as those of the present House. One purpose aimed at by Thomas undoubtedly was to make a second trial to procure the establishment of the rule requiring all elections to be conducted *sic et non*. He and all the train bands of the same set are beginning to tremble for the fate of their title—Garland, and their official organs—Blair & Rives.

Mr. Wise replied, that the N. Jersey contested election case ought to be decided by the rules were made. Referring to a remark of Mr. Thomas, that all the members of the House were not in, when this proposition of Mr. Dromgoole was decided, Mr. Wise said, with great spirit and emphasis—Not all in! No, Sir, the members are not all in! There are five members from a Sovereign State of this Union who were not in—who had been excluded from the exercise of their rights and privileges as representatives; and he demanded that the question as to their title should be settled before any rules were adopted.

Mr. Wise called on the Speaker to respect to the House the credentials of Mr. Ayer, and his associates, so that they might be officially before them. The Clerk was directed to read the commissions of credentials given by Governor Pennington.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. Sargeant took the floor, and began an elaborate and eloquent speech in favor of the claims of the commissioned members from New Jersey to take their seats and be sworn.

After setting forth the rights of the State of New Jersey, and the gentlemen who came here as her representatives, he concluded with an earnest and effective appeal to all sides of the House to say whether, under all the circumstances, it was not the least thing that could be done, to allow the question to be submitted for decision in the form proposed by Mr. Wise. He would give it his hearty support.

Mr. Dromgoole replied to Mr. Sargeant, and was speaking when this package was closed. It has a good number of the characteristics of an *after-dinner* speech.

The Senate transacted no business of importance in public session, to-day.

At an early hour, they proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and confirmed a number of military appointments.

DECEMBER 18.

The Senate is still awaiting the pleasure of the House to announce its organization. No business of importance does in public session. A few notices of measures to be introduced hereafter were given; and there the action of the body ends.

To-day Mr. Linn offered a resolution for raising additional troops to operate against the Indians, or any foreign forces that may harass our borders.

The Senate held a session on Executive business, and acted on a few military and subordinate civil nominations.

The House of Representatives is still occupied with the case of the New Jersey contested election. The pending question was on the following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Wise:

Resolved, That Messrs. Ayer, Maxwell, Halsted, Stratton, and York, are not entitled to be sworn as members from the State of N. Jersey.

Mr. Barnard, of Albany, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Cave Johnson endeavored to get a resolution introduced for the appointment of Committees to announce to the President and to the Senate that the House was organized by the election of Speaker.

Several members called Mr. Johnson to order, and the Speaker decided that the subject before the House was the unfinished business of yesterday, and that Mr. Barnard has unquestionably the right to the floor.

That gentleman then proceeded; and made a most learned, luminous, and powerful argument in favor of the rights of the regularly returned members to their seats, and to be sworn. He took the ground that the only question the House had to consider was, whether the persons were regular and perfect. If so, the members must be admitted to their seats. The question of right is one resting on proof before the returns, and upon which the House had no right to pass until all the proof is before it.

Mr. Barnard spoke at considerable length, and occasionally rose to a height of genuine eloquence, though his general style was that of pure and classic argument.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, a new and young member, followed in the debate. He spoke of the spectacle the House presented in the eyes of the country. The House had exhibited but a confused scene of disorder and confusion, and the people were indignant in looking upon us. The Clerk, he said, was not to be held responsible for these scenes of confusion, but those who had advised him to the course he had pursued.

Mr. Rayner, during his remarks, said that in regard to the New Jersey members, there was one question which had more weight with him than all others. He was a States Rights man, he said, and belonged to that small body of men. In a word, said Mr. R. I am a Nullifier, and I am proud to own it.

Mr. R. alluded in strong language to the South Carolina members and their votes. As a States Rights man he was mortified at the conduct of his associates. He had a right he said to speak to Nullifiers, for the time was when he would have stood by Carolina to the death—when he would have gladly shed his blood in her defence, and whitened the ground with his bones. He was mortified then that Carolinians should have abandoned their nullification and their States Rights doctrines.

Mr. Vanderpool, next obtained the floor, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Several members wishing to speak on the question, rose and requested the member from New York to withdraw his motion; but he would not consent to do so, until after some desultory conversation, it was intimated by the Chair, that if the motion to lay on the table should prevail, he might regard it as a mandate to swear in the members from New Jersey; Mr. Vanderpool then withdrew his motion; and Mr. Charles Shepard, of North Carolina, who was speaking in favor of the rights of the regularly returned members from New Jersey, when this package was closed.

The new Speaker is winning golden opinions from all sorts of men;—except the *zinn pure Bruton Loco Foco* party. He acts with energy and decision, and is regarded as giving promise of obtaining a high reputation as the presiding officer of the House.

A wild child is said to be running at large in the vicinity of Michigan City, Indiana. It is reported to be about four feet high, covered with a light coat of chestnut colored hair, runs and swims with great velocity, and when pursued, utters the most hideous yells. It has been seen during the summer months on the borders of Fish Lake, apparently in search of fish and frogs.—*Register*.

Crowing.—A lovelier perceiving two crows flying side by side, exclaimed, "Ay, that is just as it should be; I hate to see one crow over another."

GEN. HARRISON ON SLAVERY.

The views of Gen. Harrison on the subject of Slavery have been much misapprehended in the North. The following are extracts from a speech delivered by him at Vincennes, Indiana, on the 10th inst., which will satisfy the public on this subject.

I have now, fellow citizens, a few words more to say on another subject, and which, in my opinion, is of more importance than any other that is now in the course of discussion in any part of the Union. I allude to the question which has been formed, and the movements of certain individuals in most of the States in relation to a portion of the population in others. The conduct of these persons is the more dangerous, because their object is masked under the garb of disinterestedness and benevolence; and their course vindicated by arguments and propositions which in the abstract no one can deny. But, however fascinating may be the dress with which their schemes are presented to their fellow-citizens, with whatever purity of intention they may have been formed and sustained, they will be found to carry in their train mischief to the whole Union, and horrors to a large portion of it, which, it is probable, some of the projectors and many of their supporters have never thought of; the latter, the first in the series of evils which are to spring from their source, are such as you have read of to have been perpetrated on the fair plains of Italy and Gaul, by the Scythian hordes of Attila and Alaric; and such as most of you apprehended upon that memorable night, when the tomahawks and war clubs of the followers of Tecumseh were rattling in your suburbs. I regard not the disavowals of any such intention upon the part of the authors of these schemes, since, upon the examination of the publications which have been made, they will be found to contain the very fact, and very argument which would have been used, if such had been their object. I am certain that there is not, in this assembly, one of these deluded men, and that there are few within the bounds of the State. If there are any, I would earnestly entreat them to forbear; to pause in their career, and deliberately consider the consequences of their conduct to the whole Union, to the States more immediately interested, and to those for whose benefit they profess to act. That the latter will be the victims of the weak, injudicious, presumptuous and unconstitutional efforts to serve them, a thorough examination of the subject must convince them. The struggle (and struggle there must be) may commence with horrors such as I have described, but it will end with more firmly riveting the chains, or in the utter extirpation of those whose cause they advocate.

Am I wrong fellow-citizens, in applying the terms weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional, to the measures of the emancipators? A slight examination will, I think, show that I am not. In a vindication of the objects of a Convention which was lately held in one of the towns of Ohio, which I saw in a newspaper, it was said that nothing more was intended than to produce a state of public feeling which would lead to an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the abolition of Slavery in the United States. Now can an amendment of the Constitution be effected without the consent of the Southern States? What then is the proposition to be submitted to them? It is this:—"The present provisions of the Constitution secure to you the right (a right which you held before it was made, which you have never given up,) to manage your domestic concerns in your own way, but as we are convinced that you do not manage them properly, we want you to put in the hands of the General Government, in the councils of which we have the majority, the control over these matters, the effect of which will be virtually to transfer the power from your hands to ours." Again! in some of the States, and in sections of others, the black population far exceeds that of the white. Some of the emancipators propose an immediate abolition. What is the proposition then, as it regards the States and parts of States, but the alternatives of amalgamation with the blacks, or an exchange of situations with them? Is there any man of common sense who does not believe that the emancipated blacks, being a majority, will not insist upon a full participation of political rights with the whites; and when possessed of these, they will not content for a full share of social rights also? What but the extremity of weakness and folly could induce any one to think, that such propositions as these could be listened to by a people so intelligent as the Southern States? Further. The emancipators generally declare that it is their intention to effect their object (although their acts contradict the assertion,) by no other means than by convincing the slaveholders that the immediate emancipation of the slaves is called for, both by moral obligation and sound policy. An uneducated youth, at the moment of his leaving (indeed in many instances before he has left it) his Theological Seminary, undertakes to give lectures upon morals to the countrymen of Wythe, Tucker, Pendleton and Lowndes, and lessons of political wisdom to States, whose affairs have so recently been directed by Jefferson and Madison, Macon and Crawford. Is it possible, that instances of greater vanity and presumption could be exhibited? But the course pursued by the emancipators is unconstitutional. I do not say that there are any words in the Constitution which forbid the discussions they are engaged in; I know that there are not. And there is even an article which secures to the citizens the right to express and publish their opinions without restriction. But in the construction of the Constitution, it is always necessary to refer to the circumstances under which it was framed, and to ascertain its meaning by a comparison of its provisions with each other, and with the previous situation of the several States who were parties to it. In a portion of these, slavery was recognized, and they took care to have the right secured to them; to follow and reclaim such of them as were fugitives to other States. The

laws of Congress passed under this power have provided punishment to any who should oppose or interrupt the exercise of this right. Now can any one believe, that the instrument which contains a provision of this kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his slave into another State, take him back, and provides a punishment for any citizen or citizens of that State who should oppose him, should, at the same time, authorize the latter to assemble together, to pass Resolutions and Addresses, not only to encourage the Slaves to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do so?

I insist that if the citizens of the non-slaveholding States can avail themselves of the article of the Constitution, which prohibits the restriction of speech or the press to publish any thing injurious to the rights of the slaveholding States, that they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing further which writing or speaking could effect. But, fellow-citizens, these are not the principles of the Constitution. Such a construction would defeat one of the great objects of its formation, which was that of securing the peace and harmony of the States which were parties to it. The liberty of speech and of the press, were given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the States the rights which appertained to them, at the time of their adoption. It could never have been expected that it would be used by the citizens of one portion of the States for the purpose of depriving those of another portion, of the rights which they had reserved at the adoption of the Constitution, and in the exercise of which, none but themselves have any concern or interest. If slavery is an evil, the evil is with them. If there is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, not ours, since neither the States where it does not exist, nor the Government of the United States can, without usurpation of power, and the violation of a solemn compact, do any thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested. But they will neither ask for aid, nor consent to be aided while the illegal, persecuting and dangerous movements are in progress, of which I complain; the interest of all concerned requires that these should be stopped immediately. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by the Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States, is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachment and affection between the citizens of all the States which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the War of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union, and by a continuance of which, it can alone be preserved. I entreat you then, to frown upon the measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated. The opinions which I have now given, I have omitted no opportunity for the last two years to lay before the people of my own State. I have taken the liberty to express them here, knowing that even if they should unfortunately not accord with yours, that they would be kindly received.

Cropping a Man.—A German named Miller, living in Sandusky, Ohio, recently caught another milking his neighbor's cows, and before the person was aware of his approach, severed off a portion of his ear. He then took the piece to a magistrate to have the mark recorded, when the latter told him he was liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the act. He became alarmed, and offered the maimed person \$500 to settle it; but as the latter refused to take less than \$500, and obtained a warrant against him, the other ran off and has not been since heard of.

How to Enforce Silence.—The officers of the Scotch criminal courts create disturbance by calling "Silence" to the auditory. In Cork they manage the matter better; they write "Silence" in large letters on a piece of pasteboard, which they hold in the face of a long white rod, and wave it in the face of any whose voice is heard rising above a whisper. If this does not produce quiescence, the admonition is enforced by a rap on the head with the rod.—*Physiological Magazine*.

A Distressing Case.—"If I had only seen Robin before he became insensible, it would have been some consolation," said a worthy retailer of ale and spirits to an acquaintance, a few days after the death of a brother in a neighboring town. "Ah," responded his friend, with an aspect of the deepest commiseration. "Ah," continued the bereaved relative, blubbering at the mournful recollection, "he had two gold watches, and I'm sure, gin I had got there in time, he had given me one of them!"—*London paper*.

The National Gazette, commenting upon the President's Message, says: "It appears to us that the President, in the views which he expresses of banking, had he not known that the plain truth would be fatal to the policy of his administration, might, in a very few words, have stated the fact that all the troubles over which he groans began with the violent and illegal removal of the deposits from the United States Bank, and that the premium upon the creation of local institutions by that act, and the superadded incentives to unbridled speculation flowing from it, were the true cause of every difficulty; the corrupting influence which has, in the course of a few years, made the frauds of public servants far greater in amount than during the terms of the six first Presidents."

We learn from the *Vicksburg Sentinel* of the 14th inst. that the Marshall of the State of Mississippi had seized on specie and United States Bank notes to the amount of \$75,000, the property of the *Brandon Bank*, to satisfy a judgment rendered against that institution in favor of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. of New Orleans.

THE COALITION AT WASHINGTON.

In the New York Herald of Wednesday we find the following extract of a letter from Washington:

"The administration will most probably carry their point on Monday. If they do, it will be a triumph for the Nullifiers. Crawford is to be elected the Vice President to support Calhoun for a time, and Calhoun is to struggle for the re-election. He has been blinded by the flattery of Blair for the last week, and led into the belief that he will be the choice of the rank and file of the party—now to be disappointed. Blair will cheerfully support Calhoun, and Calhoun will be disappointed—never in President."

That a coalition, for the time being at least, has been effected between the "Northern man with Southern principles" and the "Southern man with no principles," we have every reason to believe. We understand from what we deem sufficient authority, that Mr. CALHOUN's friends, in giving their adhesion to the Administration, have stipulated, almost in express terms, that the Administration shall not favor the pretensions of Mr. BAXTER to the Presidency. Mr. VAN BUREN stipulated to Mr. CALHOUN on the day after the election of Mr. HARRISON. If he had not, either a Whig or a States Rights man of the Whig school would have been chosen Clerk. In the election of printer Mr. PICKENS and Mr. CALHOUN's other adherents in the House, will go for BLAIR & RIVES, on the express understanding, that the Globe is not to thwart the views of Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. CALHOUN's influence both in Congress and among the people, although of very great extent, is so dispirited, that he can exert almost a neutral over the activities of the Administration. His friends hold the balance of power in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama—States whose electoral votes are indispensable to Mr. VAN BUREN, even upon the presumption, that the most glowing expectations of his friends in other parts of the Union will be realized. It is thus Mr. CALHOUN is enabled to illustrate the meaning of his celebrated maxim in political tactics—"always be in a position to hold your allies in check."

CHARLES DEC. 20, 1839.

The alarm of fire was sounded between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening which was ascertained to have commenced in a building, occupied by G. W. LANE, an office, and by Wm. KESNER, carpenter. This building was soon enveloped in flames, as also the adjoining one, occupied as the *Christian Observer* office.

The flames were on the spot in good time, and no exertions were spared by them to stop the raging element. The Engineers were also busy, but the flames were soon communicated to the large three-story brick house adjoining the *Observer* Office, the upper part of which was occupied by Jane WIGHTMAN, as a dwelling; this with the others was totally destroyed. A small wooden building to the East, occupied by Mr. DOUGLASS, was blown up. The whole, we believe were the property of Jane WIGHTMAN, on which we learn there was no insurance.

The dead wall of the brick building, doubtless saved us from an extensive conflagration.

The flames performed prodigies of valor, appearing perfectly regardless of life in their exertions, to save property.

One of them, Mr. WHITNEY, we regret to say, fell from a three story window to the ground, while in charge of the hose of Vigilant, which he was directing with great effect. His injuries, we hope, are but trifling, if so, his escape is almost miraculous.

The wind blew a semi-gale from the west, during the whole period, and the sparks were flying in every direction.—*Courier*.

Enlisting Seamen for the *Thorn* Navy.—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce that Edwin W. MOORE, commander of the brig *Colorado*, now at that port, was arrested on Tuesday by the United States authorities in that city, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer a charge of having enlisted men in that city for the *Texas* navy or army. *Rufus HUGHES*, a broker, to Fulton market, *Benjamin W. BROWN*, broker, and *Robert T. FORD* and *James* (names watermen), were also arrested, charged with the same offense, and all held to bail in the similar sum of \$1,000 each.

Old Members of Congress.—Mr. C. F. MEYER, of Virginia, who has resigned his seat, has been in Congress since 1817, (22 years,) having been elected 10 times. Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, who is called "the father of the House," being the oldest member, was first in the House in 1816, twenty-four years since. Mr. JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New York, was in Congress 20 years; Mr. NEWTON, of Virginia, 30 years; Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH, about 20 years; Mr. MACON, of North Carolina, 28 years; Mr. S. SMITH, of Maryland, 30 years; Mr. FINDLAY, of Pennsylvania, 25 years, the latter four in both Houses.

Three Women Burnt to Death.—Mrs. Hannah LANGDON, daughter of Rev. Joseph Langdon, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire at the grate, on Sunday week. A widow, named CROCKET, aged 70, left a candle burning by her bed-curtains, and in the morning her corpse was found among the ashes nearly consumed. Mrs. LYMAN, aged 78, wife of Luke Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts, while toasting bread, on Friday last, had her cotton dress take fire, which enveloped her in flames, on her head. She gave but one shriek, which brought to her assistance the family in an adjoining room, but it was too late to save her.

Mr. GORDON.—This gentleman being constitutionally disqualified from holding the office of U. S. Senator, at the time of his election from Tenn., has since obtained the disqualification—a resignation of his office of U. S. Attorney, and of Senator, and been again re-elected.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress is published in the Globe, filling eight columns, a space which we cannot at present spare for it.

The most important points in this document are, of course,

First, the state of the Treasury. On this head, the "available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1839," is stated at \$1,585,364.

Secondly, the amount of money estimated to be necessary for the service of the next year. Three are estimated to amount to "at least \$31,152,100, of which it is computed that \$20,000,000 will be expended within that year for ordinary purposes, or two millions and three hundred more, including the redemption of Treasury Notes."

Thirdly, to meet this expenditure, the customs, land sales, and miscellaneous services are estimated to amount within the year to \$18,000,000, and with the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1840, to constitute the sum of \$20,150,355, as "the sufficient means" for 1840.

Fourthly, the amount of imports and exports. The amount of *Exports* for the year ending September 30, 1839, is estimated to have been \$119,350,000, being an excess over those of 1838 of \$9,975,555. Of the whole exports, only \$17,406,000 were of foreign origin. The *Imports* for the same period are estimated to have amounted to about \$197,700,000, being an excess to the large extent of \$43,800,000 over those during the previous year.—*Nat. Intell.*

A great meeting was held at Columbus (Ohio) on the evening of the 19th ult. immediately on the news of the nomination reaching that place. The editor of the State Journal pronounced it one of the most triumphant and enthusiastic gatherings of the people that he ever witnessed. The friends of the old veteran Harrison were there, "in the gladden of their hearts," and the message was addressed in turn by J. C. Wright, M. B. Corwin, Thomas Fowler, and R. Storor. Mr. Wright spoke of the untold services of Gen. Harrison—of his indefatigable bonnet—of his civil and military virtues—of his devotion to his country—and of his high attainments as a Scholar and a Statesman. His speech was received with exclamations long and loud. The Addresser of the other speakers were also eloquent and to the purpose; and the meeting, in separating, made the whole room with "Old Tippecanoe and John Tyler."

The Treasury Bank.—In the Senate of the State of Tennessee, a resolution, which had passed the House of Representatives, for requiring the balance of Tennessee to resume specie payments forthwith, was immediately postponed (adjourned) by 13 yeas to 10. On this question the friends of the Administration stood in the affirmative, and two Whigs in the negative.

WARRANTEE DEED
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.